

Egypt, Libya normalise relations

ROME, July 8 (R). — Egypt and the Libyan Jamahiriya (formerly Libya) signed an agreement here today to normalise bilateral relations which have deteriorated steadily during the past year. The agreement was signed by Libyan Foreign Minister Abdul Salam Tureki and Mohammed Riad, Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, following mediation initiatives by Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema. The two ministers left Togo today after signing the agreement which pledges the north African countries to observe principles of good neighbourliness and mutual respect based on total equality.

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Kuwaiti airliner hijacked

KUWAIT, July 8 (R). — A Kuwaiti Boeing 707 airliner on a flight from Beirut to Kuwait was hijacked tonight and has landed at Kuwait airport, Kuwait Radio said. The Radio said neither the number nor nationality of the hijackers was immediately known. The hijackers ordered that the plane be refuelled, the radio said. The hijacking was the third in the Gulf area in just over a year. One June, a crippled Lebanese civil war veteran hijacked a Middle East airline Boeing 707. The plane landed in Kuwait and the hijacker surrendered after Kuwaiti commandos stormed it. On June 29, another Lebanese hijacked a Gulf Air VC-10 airliner on a flight from London to the Gulf states of Dubai and Muscat. He was arrested.

Price : 50 fils

King Hussein leaves for Cairo to discuss Mideast situation

AMMAN, July 8 (R). — His Majesty King Hussein leaves for Cairo tomorrow on a two-day state visit to Egypt for talks with President Anwar Sadat on the situation in the Middle East and bilateral relations.

It will be his first visit to Egypt since he attended the Afro-Arab summit conference in the Egyptian capital last March.

According to officials here the two heads of state are expected to discuss the latest developments in the region, with special reference to the appointment of the rightwing Likud government in Israel.

They are also expected to review the results of their talks with President Carter in April and May and coordinate efforts in preparation for a tour of the Middle East, expected late this month, by United States Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

The King visited Syria on June 22 and returned from Saudi Arabia yesterday. Well-informed sources here said the visits reflected Jordan's concern over the gravity of the Middle East situation and anxiety to pool Arab resources and potentials for the service of a just and durable peace in the area.

They said the current critical stage through which the Arab World passed necessitated an exchange of views with the other Arab states before the Geneva conference, expected to reconvene in October.

In an interview with the Kuwaiti newspaper Al Siyassah, published here on Wednesday King Hussein was quoted as saying it was unreasonable that the Arabs should appear with different and divergent opinions when they presented their case to the world, while Israel presented a single united opinion.

The sources believe the King, who has repeatedly announced that he supports any Arab meeting on the highest level, may have discussed a possible restricted Arab summit of the "confrontation states" — Syria, Egypt, Jordan and perhaps Saudi Arabia, when he visited Damascus and Jeddah.

King Hussein is also expected to brief President Sadat on the talks he had held in Damascus and Jeddah, which officials here described as "very fruitful and positive."

The subject of a restricted summit, to be followed by a full-fledged summit, was likely to come up in the Cairo talks, the sources said.

The newspaper Al Sha'b, today said that though the confrontation states were the countries directly concerned with the Geneva conference they still needed full Arab support to enable them to define and draw up the results of the conference.

Al Sha'b also said an urgent Arab summit to define the Arab position on Geneva was a necessity.

Relations between Jordan and Egypt are described by officials here as brotherly and good, and the two heads of state are expected to seek to strengthen them and augment cooperation between Cairo and Amman.

Commenting on the visit, Egypt's Ambassador Izzat Abdul Latif said any meeting between Jordan and Egypt would be fruitful not only for the two sister countries, but for the entire Arab nation.

The two countries represented "a corner-stone in the Arab position and are working together to achieve peace," he added.

The ambassador said tomorrow's meeting was the third this year, which showed that contacts between the two leaders were continuing in an effort to coordinate positions.

Begin tells Zionist meet Israel does not threaten anyone with atomic bombs

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, July 7 (R). — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin said tonight Israel was not threatening anyone with atomic weapons.

Mr. Begin, commenting on a statement by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat last night that he had definite information Israel had produced an atomic bomb, added: "More than that: Israel is not threatening anybody with conventional weapons."

The Israeli leader, speaking at the opening of the annual conference of the Zionist Organisation of America, said: "Let us not waste our time on inhuman estimates of the number of deaths we can inflict on each other."

President Sadat had said if Israel used the bomb, a million Egyptians would die and his plan was to kill a million Israelis.

Mr. Begin called on Arab countries to observe a "political

case-fire" until Oct. 10, the date when he and Mr. Sadat have said the Geneva peace conference could be resumed.

He said Egypt, Syria, Jordan and Israel should refrain from making political statements against each other to help the peace-making process in the region.

Earlier today Mr. Begin complained to United Nations Peace-Keeping Forces coordinator Lt.-Gen. Easio Sillasvuo that Egypt had thousands of troops east of the Suez Canal in the reduced force zone, far beyond the number permitted under the interim disengagement agreement between Egypt and Israel.

Mr. Begin told him that Israel would strictly adhere to the agreement.

He demanded that Egypt also strictly observe the agreement and pull out soldiers it was not permitted to have in the area.

Bhutto will be released to contest Oct. elections

ISLAMABAD, July 8 (R). — Pakistan's new military rulers have said former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto would be released from protective custody to contest the promised October general elections.

But opposition leaders said he should face trial on charges of election rigging and other misdeeds and his assets should be probated.

The pir of Pigar, the most senior opposition leader, said yesterday the National Alliance would beat Mr. Bhutto's People's Party at the next general election and would put the ex-premier on trial if the army did not bring him to court.

He wanted Mr. Bhutto to account for all his actions since he came to office in 1971, he said.

An army spokesman in Rawalpindi said the armed forces had no plans for staging political trials.

The country's new rulers led by military strongman Gen.

Zia-ul-Haque, 52, announced yesterday that a schedule for the elections and campaign rules would be published in the next few days.

Gen. Zia met the ambassadors of two of Pakistan's closest allies — China and Saudi Arabia — yesterday. Details of the talks were not released.

In Karachi yesterday troops stopped traffic in and out of the city to search for arms. Informed sources said the army feared extremists would use weapons to use in the October election campaign.

Gun stores were closed for a check on sales over the last six months.

Troops also sealed the Karachi offices of the Sind province government preparatory to searching files.

The army appointed former Foreign Minister Syed Sharfuddin Pirzada, a lawyer, attorney general yesterday. He succeeds Mr. Yahya Lakhitar, dismissed along with other members of Mr. Bhutto's cabinet.



MEETING — Pakistan's new chief martial law administrator, Gen. Zia-ul-Haque, chats with Saudi Arabian ambassador to Pakistan, in Islamabad Thursday. (AP wirephoto).



AIRLIFT — British troops wait during refueling at Kindley Field, Bermuda, Thursday after troops transport planes made stop on route to Belize. (AP wirephoto).

Despite airlift to Belize Britain, Guatemala pledge to avoid war

LONDON, July 8 (R). — Britain sent hundreds of battle-ready troops into the Central American colony of Belize today and neighbouring Guatemala rushed reinforcements to the frontier threatening war to back its claim to the territory.

In Washington, negotiators from both sides agreed to make every effort to avoid a bloody confrontation as a land, sea and air build up of forces went on through the night.

Guatemala placed its population on a war footing and clamped a news blackout on the movements of its 15,000-strong armed forces equipped with American weapons.

British warships were ordered into Belize waters and Harrier jump-jets were flown in. Civilians streamed away from the threatened borders to safer areas in the territory's varied terrain of mountain, swamp and rain forest.

As Britain organised the 8,160 kms. airlift to what newspapers have described as its "chewing gum" colony — a reference to its export of chicle, an ingredient of gum — diplomatic peace efforts went ahead.

After two-day talks between Britain's Minister of State at the Foreign Office, Ted Rowlands, and Guatemalan Foreign Minister Adolfo Molina Orantes, both sides agreed to take unspecified prompt and appropriate measures to decrease tension.

Mr. Rowlands promised to fly to Guatemala as soon as possible to seek a peaceful solution "acceptable to all parties."

But in the meantime he confirmed that Britain's troops would remain in the colony to protect the 120,000 mixed population, including descendants of British pirates, planters and black slaves, as well as Indian labourers, Chinese, Mayan Indians, black Caribbean tribes and a small American population.

The Guatemalan government told its people to prepare for war in case its "just and legitimate rights to Belize" were not respected.

The constitutional texts adopted by the National Assembly provided for the existence of a prime minister.

Mr. Med Dini, President of the National Assembly, was widely expected to be given the post but the president's decision appeared to lessen Mr. Dini's powers at least temporarily.

Mr. Gouled was elected president on June 24, three days before the territory, formerly called the French Territory of the Afars and the Issas, was granted independence.

President Gouled said in the announcement that his assumption of the premiership was aimed at "ensuring the continuity of the running of the republic until the installation of all the institutions arising from the ratification of the future national constitution."

It also renamed the council of government, elected before independence, the council of ministers.

In a separate development, The Security Council yesterday recommended unanimously that the General Assembly admit newly independent Djibouti, formerly French Somaliland, to membership of the United Nations.

The assembly will act on the endorsement in September, making it the 148th member state.

All 15 council members sponsored the formal resolution to recommend admission after the council's Committee on Admissions met privately to consider and approve the application.

The cabinet, largely composed of the prime minister's centre-right coalition which won last month's general elections, is expected to approve the new government programme at its first meeting on Monday.

The need for a policy to cope with inflation was underlined by stirrings of labour unrest.

Troops in the northern city of Valladolid, where a week-old busmen's strike for higher pay has led to clashes between strikers and riot police, were removing rubbish for the second day in a row.

Vandals ran through the streets, scattering bags of rubbish piled up outside apartment buildings.

Spanish petrol kiosk attendants threatened to go on strike for more pay at the end of the month, just at the time when the annual influx of foreign tourists reaches a peak.

In the Mediterranean port of Valencia, riot police fired rubber bullets and smoke bombs last night to disperse more than 1,000 workers calling for the dissolution of state-run trade unions.

Last April, the government legalised Social and Communist trade unions but it has dissolved the official syndicates set up by the late Gen. Franco.

While Prime Minister Suarez worked on his programme, the Socialists began contacting splinter groups, such as the Popular Socialist Party to try and merge into one organisation.

The Socialist Party of Senor Felipe Gonzalez finished second to the prime minister's Democratic Centre Union in the elections and is sure to offer strong opposition in the new parliament, which will also rewrite the constitution.

The sources reported mass concentrations of Palestinians around the village of Yarin, scene of a heavy artillery battle between the warring parties last weekend. The rightist forces now control the village.

The request spoke of supplying artillery, medium-size mortars and armoured vehicles, Haaretz said.

Israeli military spokesmen would neither confirm nor deny the newspaper report.

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In a liquidation campaign Cairo police arrest 6 top leaders of extremist Moslem sect

CAIRO, July 8 (R). — Six top leaders of a Moslem extremist group that kidnapped and killed a former cabinet minister were arrested today during a massive crackdown on the sect.

Police said the six included Shukri Ahmad Mustapha, leader of the banned Takfir Wal Hijra, or society for repentance and flight from sin. They were found in a flat in the Cairo suburb of Mataria along with explosives and leaflets.

Police earlier named one of the six as Ahmad Tarek Abdul 'Alim, the second top leader of the sect. They later said they were wrong and the search for him continues.

Mr. Abdul 'Alim was one of nine people who said to have kidnapped the former Religious Endowments Minister, Dr. Mohammed Hussein Zahabi, on Sunday. The body of the outspoken critic of the society was found on Wednesday, shot through the left eye and stabbed many times.

The government cracked down on the sect yesterday and 150 people were arrested. The action followed a threat from the group to launch a campaign of terror in Egypt.

Police said they had found a list of targets for assassination in one of about 25 flats rented by the society.

The list named top state security officials, the editors-in-chief of Cairo's main newspapers and leaders of professional syndicates such as lawyers and doctors, police said.

The official Middle East News Agency (MENA) said Mr. Mustapha was with his wife and son when he was arrested today.

"Important documents revealing the secrets of the organisation were also found inside the flat," MENA added.

The agency said police had been helped in finding the flat by people living in the area.

The semi-official newspaper Al Gumbouria reported that some of the people arrested yesterday had confessed to financing the society. It had 50,000 Egyptian pounds (some sterling) in funds and members travelled to neighbouring Arab countries to seek money, the newspaper added.

Prime Minister Mamedouh Salem, acting in his capacity as a deputy military governor, yesterday issued a military order reminding Egyptians that martial law still was in force.

The order asked landlords of flats to report the identities of tenants within three days.

A military tribunal has been formed to try sect members. Hearings start next week.

An official of the Ministry of the Interior said the sect held its meetings in furnished flats. The independent French-language Journal d'Egypte said that according to the police there were at least 22,000 furnished flats in greater Cairo.

Al Ahram said police had also established that the sect used young boys as runners to carry instructions from the organisation's leaders, known by the sect as emirs (princes), to its members.

The government, which has drastically increased security in Cairo, today took the unusual step of posting police in front of all main mosques.

The sect has said its next target for terror will be crowds. Today is the weekly Moslem holiday when tens of thousands of Moslems go to mosques for prayers.

Prime Minister Salem, who is also interior minister, in a statement published by Al Ahram today said the government would not tolerate terrorism. "We totally reject terrorism, underground activities and fanaticism," Mr. Salem said. "We will strike hard at them."

Al Ahram also reported that police had discovered an important cell of the sect in the Delta city of Mansoura.

"Members of the group gave

in without any resistance," Al Ahram reported.

The Interior Ministry yesterday denied there were any incidents at Mansoura. Earlier, an anonymous telephone call to Reuters from a man claiming to represent the sect said they had killed a number of police after luring them into a trap in Mansoura.

Al Gumbouria also published photographs of some of those who were injured in two blasts in Cairo on Wednesday for which the sect has claimed responsibility. A total of 10 people were hurt in the explosions.

One of the injured said two men carrying a small red plastic bag sat next to him in the middle of the Sphinx Cinema where the first blast occurred.

"Five minutes later the two men left the cinema. I thought they forgot the bag and shouted at them to come and pick it up but they ran out," Al Gumbouria quoted Ahmad Daoud Mohammed as saying.

Five minutes later smoke came out of the bag and the bomb exploded, Mr. Mohammed said.

U.S., USSR CONFER ON M.E.

MOSCOW, July 8 (R). — U.S. Ambassador Malcolm Toon today discussed Middle East developments with the Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr. Vasily Kuznetsov.

Tass news agency said their discussion covered the resumption of the Middle East peace conference, of which the two countries are co-chairmen.

Suarez presses ahead to solve economic problems

MADRID, July 8 (R). — Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez, spurred by industrial unrest, pressed ahead today with plans for solving Spain's economic problems and cutting an inflation rate of about 27 per cent a year.

He conferred with his Vice Premier for Economic Affairs, Prof. Enrique Fuentes Quintana, and with Commerce and Tourism Minister Juan Antonio Garcia Diez, official sources said.

The cabinet, largely composed of the prime minister's centre-right coalition which won last month's general elections, is expected to approve the new government programme at its first meeting on Monday.

The need for a policy to cope with inflation was underlined by stirrings of labour unrest.

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ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Jordanian dailies Friday commented on the importance of the visit of His Majesty to Arab capitals. President Carter's concept of peace and Djibouti's political future.

AL SHA'B said that the visit of His Majesty the King to Damascus and Jeddah and the scheduled visit to Cairo are all Jordanian initiatives during a very critical period. Jordan feels the necessity for uniting Arab national efforts and exchanging political views amongst Arab leaders.

King Hussein has stated that in order to have a unified and clear Arab stand at the Geneva Conference and Arab summit of confrontation states must convene after which a more comprehensive Arab summit should meet. The Arab summit would define what is required of the Arabs in Geneva and organise to utilise Arab diplomatic, economic and military potentialities to realise these requirements.

The paper concluded that the confrontation countries are the ones directly involved in the Geneva Conference, yet they are in need of total Arab support to give them the power to effect the results of Geneva. Thus King Hussein's visits are important to start the Arabs moving politically.

AL DUSTOUR said that it is not far fetched that U.S. President Carter's statements on peace are to test the Arabs; these statements are approved by Israeli publicity channels.

According to the paper, Carter's concept ignores two basic points:

1. The agency of four wars between the Arabs and Israel in a span of thirty years cannot be obliterated all at once.
2. The basic for peace is to provide assurances for security, not start diplomatic relations.

Thus this concept of peace, as approved by Israeli publicity channels, is "putting the cart before the horse." Talks and discussions must be concerned with the problem of security which definitely necessitates Israel's total withdrawal from occupied territories including Jerusalem.

AL AKHBAR said that Djibouti in future will be the subject of conflict between two powers. The source of this conflict is from the east. The paper explained by saying that the USSR has backed Ethiopia out of fear that Djibouti and Somalia would form an alliance. As a result China interfered, as observers claim, on the side of Somalia. Meanwhile France is still keeping its military base in Djibouti with the approval of the U.S.

The paper added that the danger lies in the fact that Djibouti has added China as a new dimension in the conflict, as China could possibly move there its ideological conflict with the USSR.

The paper concluded that observers agree that Djibouti is ideal for international confrontation and inter-Arab conflict. TICHIRIN, the Syrian government newspaper, said today that while Syria welcomed the resumption of the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East there was no guarantee it would reach a settlement to meet the United Nations' resolutions on the conflict.

The paper added that even if the difficulties obstructing the resumption of the conference were overcome there was no sign of any change in Israel's attitude "towards the fundamental issues of a Middle East settlement."

The paper concluded that it remained "a prime object for Syria and all other Arab countries to maintain vigilance and stay ready for all possibilities."

AL BATH, another Syrian newspaper, said today that Israel was "preparing, under the disguise of a peace umbrella, a new offensive in October."

The paper said "this statement was only aimed at misleading world public opinion while preparing for a large-scale attack, maybe before Geneva in order to get rid of Geneva."

This, the paper said, "necessitates that the Arabs should be vigilant and ready to face all future possibilities."

ty, was commenting on a statement by Israeli Premier Menachem Begin that he was ready to attend a resumed Geneva-scale aggression against that Arab nation."

The veiled warriors turn night watchmen

The drought in the Sahel from 1972-4 brought many tragedies, some of which are still unfolding. One such is the plight of the Tuareg people, warrior nomads of the Sahara Desert who are now destitute. Many have gone into Nigeria. Some are beggars, others have found work as night watchmen. Their traditional sword, however, is reputed to be effective against burglars.

By Jonathan Derrick

ILORIN, Kwara State, Nigeria (Gemini) — The Tuareg, a celebrated ancient race of warrior nomads in the Sahara Desert and the Sahel bordering it to the south, are today a destitute, beaten and humiliated people. They have been reduced to this state not through fighting — but by the climate. In the great Sahelian drought in 1972-74 the Tuareg of Mali and Niger were among the worst sufferers.

Four years ago Tuareg trekked southwards into Nigeria in large numbers from their home countries, having lost their herds and hence all their livelihood.

Many are still in Nigeria today. No more striking proof exists of the ruin of this famous people than the sight of men of their former upper classes working as night-watchmen in Nigerian cities.

The Tuareg are basically herdsmen. Living a sparse existence with their cattle, sheep, goats and camels on the desert fringe, they were for centuries able warriors preying on the old trans-Saharan caravans.

They are a white race apparently related to the Berbers of Morocco and Algeria, whose language is related to theirs. They are famous for their blue robes and for the veils worn not by the women, but by the men.

The Tuareg resisted French colonial rule strongly. In 1916 they rose in revolt all over their desert and Sahel lands. After independence most were included in the Republics of Mali and Niger, with some in the Algerian Sahara.

In Mali they showed their warrior spirit again in a long guerrilla rebellion in the Adrar mountains in the sixties, suppressed with difficulty and with brutality by the government of the late Modibo Keita. The Tuareg traditionally had black slaves, originally of captive origins but assimilated into Tuareg society. They have always done vital work either in the nomad camps or on fields owned by the white Tuareg masters.

They were an essential part of the Tuaregs' way of life and their situation was little worse than their masters', as life was hard for all.

The migration of white Tuareg of the former upper classes in the past four years is a phenomenon due to the famine of 1972-74, but they returned home later.

The Tuareg noblemen, who had owned herds often numbering several hundreds, lost almost all of them after the low 1972 rainfall in the Sahel. According to the normal migration routine they had their herds there during the short rainy season when there would normally be enough pasture for a few months before the annual move to the south in the

dry season. When the 1972 rains were far below normal, pasture and water ran out and the cattle could not be moved south to better-provided areas in time. Few cattle survived, and not many sheep, goats or camels.

Now Tuareg are seen all over Nigeria, striking in the blue robes they still commonly wear. Most of the drought refugees are men, but there are (unveiled) women among them, and children.

Some of the Tuareg, especially children, are beggars, but the Tuareg "magi" (night watchmen in Hausa) is a familiar sight by now in Kano, Zaria and other towns of northern Nigeria, armed with a traditional sword and, it is said, very effective against burglars; the Tuareg are valued by house and shop owners.

Other Tuareg earn money by selling their traditional handicrafts, especially swords, well-made door locks, and other metalwork.

Most Tuareg are probably in the northern states, the nearest area to their home countries. Life is easier for them there because many know Hausa

and only a few know French. But other Tuareg are found further south, in Ilorin, Enugu, and probably most other big cities. There are many in Lagos.

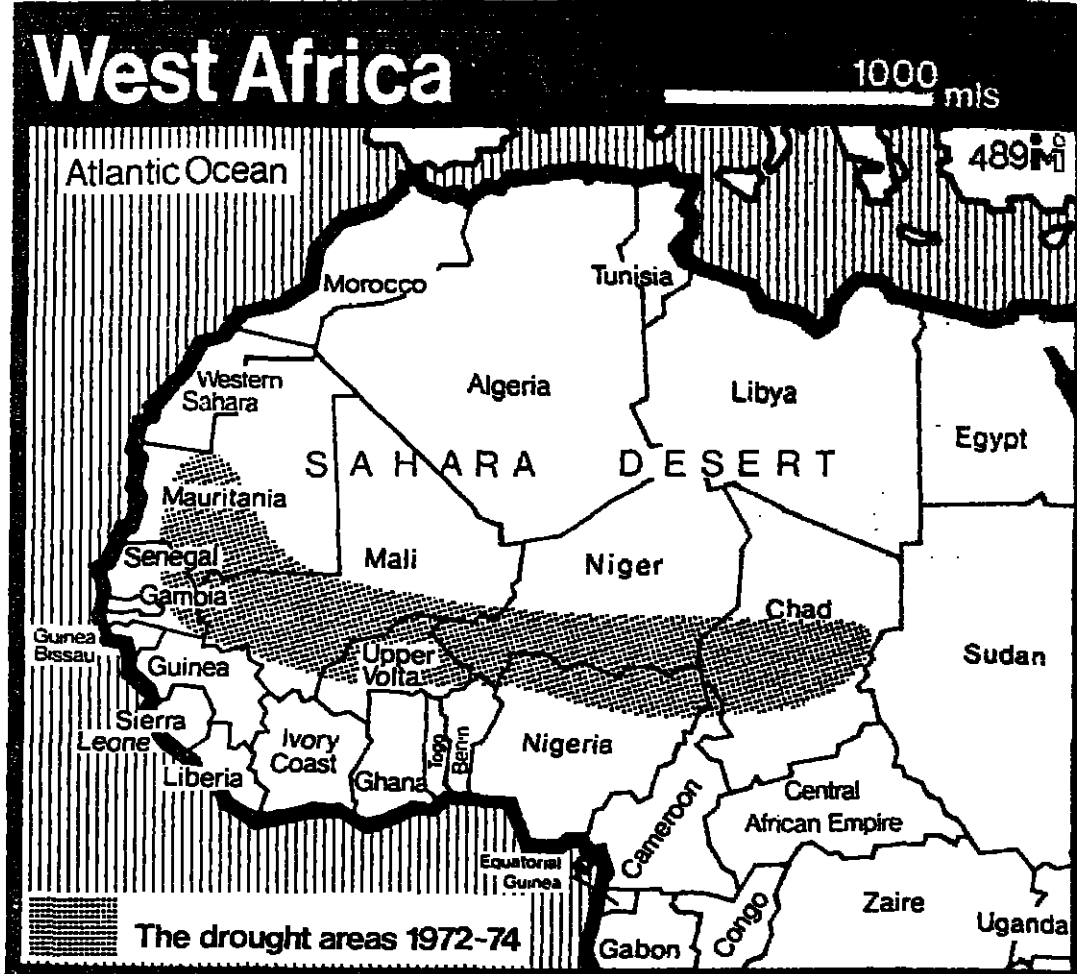
The Nigerian authorities allowed the influx of drought refugees as a gesture of help. They could hardly have prevented it anyway, as the Nigeria-Niger border is particularly long and open, easily crossed by regular Fulani cattle migrations, by groundnut smugglers, and recently by Tuareg refugees.

Drought relief was grossly inadequate, owing to confusion, incompetence and corruption, in both Niger and Mali, and in Mali, possibly, also to government ill-will.

The rapid post-drought recovery of Mali may have encouraged some Tuareg to return there to resume their herding life. But in Niger, though the government has always been better disposed to the Tuareg than in Mali, the economic situation is much worse.

In contrast to Mali's recovery, Niger had a new serious food shortage requiring international aid in 1976. Many Tuareg, however, are back on their old pastoral migration routes in Niger.

Others will probably join them, for most have no possibility of other work and their great toughness which has helped them recover from disaster before will help them to do so again.



The blows that have hit the tiny Comoros

In 1975 three of the four main islands of the French Comoro group in the Indian Ocean declared their independence. In a referendum the fourth, Mayotte, decided to remain French. Since then the Comoros have faced a series of natural and political crises. The latest has been an unsuccessful attempt to overthrow the government of President Ali Soilih. Dissidents occupied an airport in Anjouan, but were arrested. This report focuses on the events leading up to the latest revolt.

By Peter Robbs

PARIS, (Gemini) — Nature and the disastrous legacies of colonial rule have thrown the tiny Indian Ocean world of the Comoros into turmoil two years after they seized independence from the French.

Last April the towering 7,700-foot volcano of Kathala on Grand Comore, the main island, exploded after nearly 70 years of silence, pouring boiling lava into the villages on its slopes. Twenty thousand people were left without homes.

It was the latest in a strong of catastrophes for the islands. Head of State Ali Soilih's government, in the midst of removing the vestiges of French administration and piecing together a new political lifestyle, had found itself four months earlier faced with a sudden influx of 18,000 destitute Comorians from Madagascar.

In an inter-community flare-up in December, more than 100 Comorians living in Majunga in northwest Madagascar, were killed. Homes were looted and families beaten up. The Malagasy and Comorian governments agreed to repatriate the entire Comorian community in the interests of ethnic peace in Madagascar.

The influx was tough for the Comoros, already with scarcely enough to feed their 290,000 people. In 1975 France had reacted to Mr. Soilih's unilateral declaration of independence by withdrawing all its 400 aid and administrative personnel and ending its practice of meeting the budget deficit (\$28 million last year).

The islands, facing catastrophe, looked to the international aid agencies. A UNDP report early last year said the collapse of the Comorian economy was imminent.

Somehow, Soilih's makeshift administration coped. The International Red Cross League set up refugee camps and appealed for food and clothing and help in delivering them. In the last few months Mr. Soilih's government, facing severe unemployment (there are only 14,000 paid jobs in the archipelago) food shortages, landlessness, lack of natural resources, the absence of an educated class (the illiteracy level is 90 per cent and most schools have been shut since the French left two years ago) has taken drastic measures.

Early in May, the National Assembly confirmed by acclamation a constitutional change making this Sorbonne-educated agronomist head of state with wide powers and decided to hold a referendum to win approval for a new constitution turning the islands into a "lay, democratic, socialist republic".

Mr. Soilih sacked the entire civil service of 3,500, with the exception of a handful of "essential" personnel, and ordered the accumulated papers of 130 years of the French administration to be burned.

A vast bonfire blazed on the seafloor near Moroni, the capital, to the delight of cheering crowds.

Libya has provided aid tied,

In future the administration would be based on local communities and every citizen given a piece of land and legally bound to farm it, Mr. Soilih announced.

The civil servants were replaced by secondary school pupils ranging in age from 14 to 22 who today appear to have taken on the role of Comorian

according to reports, to Mr. Soilih's pledge to maintain the islands' Islamic character. Cuban and Guinean advisers are said to be helping the regime establish socialist rural institutions.

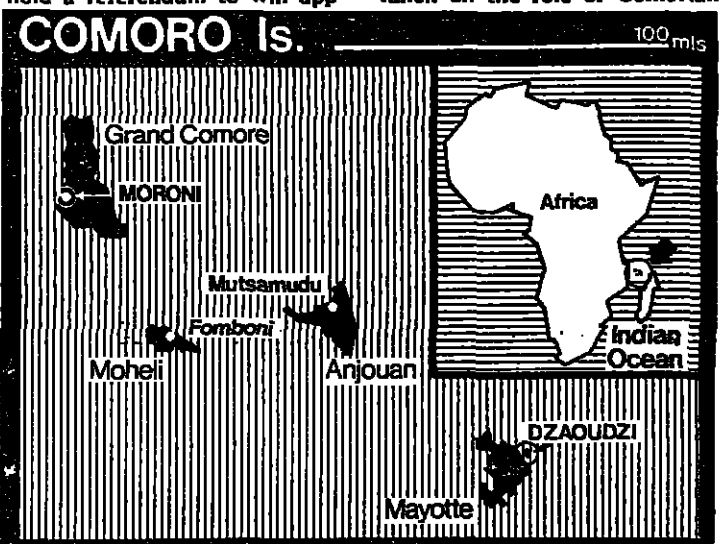
According to a correspondent of the Paris newspaper Le Monde, 80 Tanzanians are helping with the formation of a national army, strengthening reports that Mr. Soilih's government is planning to establish a Tanzanian-style system, possibly with a view to forming a federation or confederation with the republic's mainland neighbour.

A grant of \$100 million from the Arab League has helped the government resolve the immediate problem of providing equipment for the hundreds of new farm plots.

Precise information is hard to come by. Foreign journalists are banned, but reports speak of plans by Mr. Soilih's regime to invade Mayotte. France has moved 200 crack legionnaires into the island.

The Mayotte islanders voted to stay French in a referendum organised by the French before the other three islands declared their independence, and the French seem determined to stay put.

Mayotte is the only island in the group with a deep water harbour capable of taking ocean-going naval vessels, giving it unique strategic importance in the Indian Ocean between the northern tip of Madagascar and the African mainland.



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Media committee ends meeting in preparation for Oct. 27 conference

AMMAN (JNA). — The preparatory committee of broadcast-organisations of non-aligned countries ended three days meetings here Thursday evening by laying down principles of information cooperation and setting up a number of recommendations for discussion at a conference to be held in the Yugoslav town of Sarajevo on Oct. 27.

The committee agreed that the next preparatory meeting will be held two days prior to the Sarajevo conference.

They also approved a report to be submitted to the conference on the present situation of non-aligned broadcasting organisations. It stressed the need to discuss information cooperation, and in particular the development of national broadcasting organisations, the training of technical staff and cooperation in the production of television and radio programmes.

The Director General of Jordan Television, Mr. Mohammad Kamal, gave a dinner in honour of the participating delegations. It was attended by a number of officials and members of the local press.

Satellite meet starts today

AMMAN (JNA). — Jordan participates in the third conference of the Arab Space Communications Institute, which starts its meetings in Alexandria Saturday to discuss the Arab satellite project.

The satellite, to be launched in the early 1980s, will beam educational programmes to remote parts of the Arab World.

The conferees will also study the institute's administrative and financial status, in addition to its draft budget.

The Jordanian delegation, led by the Director General of the Telecommunications Corporation, Mr. Mohammad Shahed Ismail, left here for Cairo Thursday evening.

Sunday Times reporter here for Israel torture evidence

AMMAN (J.T.). — A correspondent of the London Sunday Times arrived here Thursday to meet a number of Palestinians ported by the Israeli authorities after being maltreated and tortured in Israeli prisons. The Sunday Times correspondent will collect information from these detainees, as well as pictures showing scars resulting from torture, which are still evident on their bodies.

The British newspaper is sending its correspondent here to counter Israeli charges that a previous article by the Sunday Times on torture is unfounded.

Minister of Information Adnan Abu Odeh

The intellectual in a sensitive job

JORDAN'S LEADING FIGURES OPEN THEIR HEARTS

A picture in the newspaper, official statements and political activities on the television, official trips and spectacular meetings with heads of state... This is what ordinary people know about the personalities taking decisions in their country. But one seems to forget that, in fact, these heads of government, ministers, high-ranking officers and director generals are also human beings who have a family life, one or more hobby and who can also laugh and dream.

The Jordan Times has met some of these personalities, who have humbly accepted to reveal the usually hidden aspects of their daily life and who talk of everything with an open heart. This week we meet the man always searching for the "how" and the "why" of everything - Minister of Information Adnan Abu Odeh.

By Irene Ramadan
Special to the Jordan Times

Casual Newspapers

What does he like and dislike in the local newspapers?

An analytical mind, an intellectual curiosity and the determination to always know the "how" and the "why" of everything... With all these qualifications, Mr. Adnan Abu Odeh couldn't be anything but minister of information, a post he has held since 1970.

"Sometimes I wish I was a lawyer. Why? To face difficult situations."

Being a scorpion -- born in November 1933 -- the minister of information is a man who likes challenges. He is always alert and constantly advised of what is going on -- both in his office and at home. His wife Khawla, born in Shamut in Salt, is in the same stream. And so are their five children: Said (16), Lama (15), Rana (13), Sa'd (11) and Zeid (9).

Renewed Studies

Mrs. Abu Odeh has decided to restart the studies she interrupted when she got married. So for two years now she has been a student of English and Arabic literature at the University of Jordan.

She has courses every morning from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Another genuine intellectual in this family is Lama, who spends her time reading. Later on she may write novels. Said is thinking of becoming an engineer, while Rana is very fond of music and plays the piano.

The youngest boys, Sa'd and Zeid, like to coach their dad-

dy's morning exercises: When he wakes up, the minister of information has a training session on his exercise bicycle. But before doing this, he starts the day by listening to all the news bulletins on his powerful transistor. Then he's off to the office, where he concentrates on reading the newspapers for an hour.



Mr. and Mrs. Abu Odeh sit at home with their children Rana, Said, Sa'd and Zeid. The fifth, Lama, is in London.

"This ministry has great possibilities. The mass media is something so effective that it must be handled very carefully. If not used properly, it could be very detrimental and damaging. To avoid such a risk I have to be continually on the watch. This is sometimes tiring. And because this field is such an overt of activity, you can't afford to make a mistake. Information is read, seen and heard by everybody."

"My ministry is exposed to comments from the people. Besides, we are supposed to promote the policy of the government not only in terms of politics but also in terms of social, cultural and economic policy. And people talk about informa-

tion when they perceive its mistakes. They will never evoke its good side. So this job is open more to criticism than to praise. Unless you understand this fact very well, you will always be nervous, anxious and gloomy."

"Mass media also includes the notion of public relations. And this again imposes some intrinsically good qualities, such as patience, perseverance and follow-up. P.R. is necessary to assess the ministry's services and activities."

"There is another important must in our job: Follow-up on what is going on all over the world. This international preoccupation is very useful for local events."

"The minister of information must also be able to engage in deep discussion with visitors from abroad, whether they are journalists, politicians or university professors."

Media for Development

And what about mass media in the Arab World?

"I would say that information in the developing countries should not only deal with questions of a political nature. In my judgement, the raison d'être for the government owning its mass media is to use it to develop people -- not only to inform them about political events, but also on subjects concerning their life and work."

The minister of information is an observer of the highest order, who often notes things for himself.

"In the last six years I have been interested in observing the political behaviour and the cultural development in the area. I have taken my own notes that I can use when necessary. Looking at them from time to time is very useful in analysing apparently complex situations."

Mr. Adnan Abu Odeh has always been attracted by intellectual activities. One of the best moments of his life was

the academic year spent in Harvard. It was a programme conceived for policy makers from all parts of the world, who shared a certain concern about economic, political and social developments.

During the two-way discussion, policy makers would refine their experience through contact with academicians, who in their turn would correct their theories against the experience of the policy makers. Mr. Abu Odeh was representing the Middle East as an expert on the Arab-Israeli conflict.

"Of course, it was the culmination of a busy year of attending seminars, speeches, debates and discussions."

Hater of Gossip

The things the minister of information hates most are uncertainty, stagnation and gossip. On the other hand he likes peace at home and knowing a lot about other people's cultures and ways of life. He also likes to be close to the real world and to be well-informed about human motivations and especially about the Palestinian problem and the dynamics of power in the region.

When asked what is a well-informed man, Mr. Abu Odeh said:

"It depends on the activity of each person. A well-informed man working in a factory is the one who knows everything about labour and marketing, a well-informed husband must be 'suspicious' about his wife, a well-informed officer must always follow up his soldiers and enemies..."

And a well-informed minister of information?

"...The one who is up-to-date on classified information."

Next Week:

Minister of Education Dr. Abdul Salam Al Majali.



The minister of information gets in a bit of early morning exercise.

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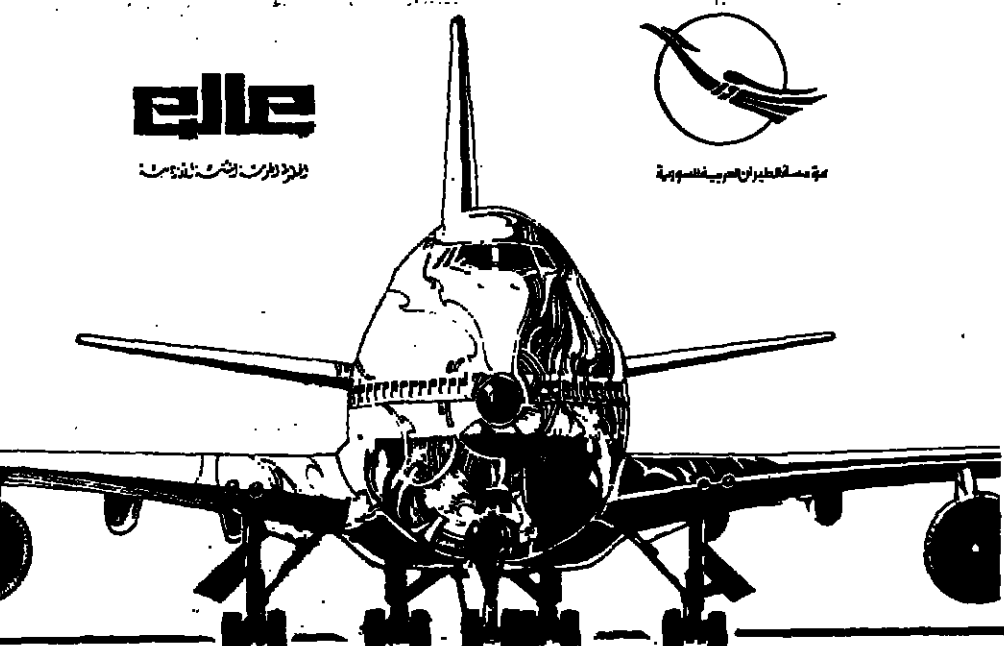
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GATT textile talks pause for private discussions

GENEVA, July 7 (R). — Talks on the future of an international agreement regulating world trade in textiles adjourned here today for private discussions to try to narrow wide divergencies amongst the world's leading producing and importing nations, conference sources said.

Exporting states, asked by the nine-nation European Economic Community (EEC) to

curb the flow of certain textile products into the Common Market when the accord is renewed, retorted that they expected the agreement to become more liberal and not less, the sources said.

After three days of talks inside and outside the textile committee of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) formal negotiation on the future shape of the accord, which expires at the end of this year, had not yet begun, the sources said.

GATT Director General Oliver Long, who is chairman of the 50-nation meeting, therefore decided to interrupt the talks to give delegates time to reflect, consult and concert their views, GATT sources said.

Most exporters -- who with the exception of Japan are largely Third World low-cost producers -- want the agreement to be renewed without change. So does the United States, a major importer.

U.S. Defence Department intends to sell 7 AWACS planes to Iran

WASHINGTON, July 7 (R). — The U.S. Defence Department today notified Congress that it intends selling seven of its latest radar surveillance planes to Iran for \$1.2 billion despite warnings that the move could prompt a new arms race in the Gulf.

Congress has 30 days to reject the proposal sale of the Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) planes, which informed sources said was approved by the Carter administration a month ago.

Congressional committees are expected to hold hearings on the sale of the planes, which are Boeing 707s equipped with a dish-shaped radar that can overcome background static from the earth and track low-flying aircraft more than 320 kms. into enemy territory.

In addition seven senators said they would introduce a resolution next week rejecting the sale.

Two of the seven, Senators John Culver and Thomas Eagleton, have said that introducing the planes in Iran "could upset the balance of power, starting a new arms race around the Gulf."

Pending further noise tests

New York extends ban on Concorde

NEW YORK, July 8 (R). — The controllers of New York's Kennedy Airport voted to continue to bar the Anglo-French Concorde jet pending further noise tests, and the airliner's opponents threatened court action to get a permanent ban.

At a private meeting the 12 commissioners of the New York and New Jersey Port Authority, which operates Kennedy Airport, voted unanimously yesterday to extend its temporary ban on the jet.

Following the decision, local opposition groups of residents from around the airport said they were considering court action to force the authority to make its ban permanent.

Alan Sagner, Chairman of the Port Authority, indicated that a final decision on Concorde might not come until late September. He said the Port Authority wanted to check U.S. government data on Concorde landings at Dulles Airport, outside Washington, which is expected to be available

by then, he said. Concorde has been operating in and out of Washington on a trial basis since May last year.

Yesterday's vote to extend the ban, which has been in effect since March, 1976, came after the Port Authority commissioners heard the results of

studies of Concorde by noise consultants.

The Port Authority says Concorde's noise is different from that of conventional jets, it maintains it cannot simply apply current noise regulations which Concorde operators they can meet.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATE

Following are the buying and selling rates for leading currencies against the dollar at the close of inter-bank trading in the London Foreign Exchange Market yesterday. Tourist rates will differ from those quoted below.

One sterling =	1.7195 / 97	U.S. dollars
One dollar =	2.3007 / 17	West German marks
	2.4865 / 80	Dutch guilders
	2.4240 / 50	Swiss francs
	35.87 / 90	Belgian francs
	4.8707 / 10	French francs
	883.40 / 60	Italian lire
	264.55 / 65	Japanese yen
	5.3550 / 60	Swedish crowns
	5.3160 / 70	Norwegian crowns
	6.0175 / 00	Danish crowns

WALL STREET REPORT

Prices were mixed Friday on the New York Stock Exchange when the industrial average lost more than one point, failing to mount a sustained rally on some favourable inflation news.

Trading was active. The government reported Friday morning that the wholesale price index fell 0.6 per cent last month, the biggest monthly drop in nearly four years. But a downturn in the index had been widely anticipated, and investors were worried about the increase of unemployment that went up 7.1 per cent in June against 6.9 in May.

However, advances outnumbered declines at the close as an 802 to 549 margin. Computers lost ground: IBM was a 2-1/4 at 259-1/8.

At the close, the industrial average shows at 907.98, a loss of 1.52 points; Transp at 237.29, a gain of 0.22; utilities at 116.08, a gain of 0.22, 23,820,000 shares changed hands, of which 3,830,000 during the last hour.

LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market closed steady to a little firmer Friday after pre-weekend trading, in reaction to recent heavy falls on foreign exchange markets, and inflation, dealers said.

Government stocks remained firm with gains of up to 1/4 point in longer dated loans while shorts firmed 1/8 or so, with selective buying on yield considerations also noted. Leading equities were mostly a penny or so higher where changed in little interest and at 15:00 the F.T. index was up 1.3 at 442.7.

Mining shares remained generally firm despite the small fall in the gold bullion price at the afternoon fixing and Australia continued lower. Canadians were easier in line with the lowest dollar premium.

Hawker was featured among leading industrials gaining after moving narrowly, on renewed demand after its recent fall, dealers said. Thord was 2p easier on results while Turner & Newall gained 3p on press comment following a broker's circular.

Leading equities closing 2p or so higher on balance including ICI, GEC, Marks, EMI, Beecham and Metal Box, while Glaxo and Lucas gained 40p. Tubes, GKN and Fisons were all a penny or so easier.

Price of gold closed in London Friday at \$141.1/oz.

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ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

BRUSSELS, July 8 (R). — The Common Market is studying ways of giving Lebanon a special loan of up to \$55 million to help the reconstruction of the country after last year's civil war, EEC sources said today. The community had already earmarked financial aid for Lebanon of \$30 million under the new trade pact.

PORT SAID, Egypt, July 8 (R). — A Norwegian oil rig was being towed through the Mediterranean to Norway today after making a two-day trip through the Suez Canal for a record toll of \$330,000, the Suez Canal Authority announced. The 7,635-ton rig named Treasure Seeker, measuring 66 metres long and 36 metres wide, started its journey in Singapore.

UNITED NATIONS, July 8 (R). — Progress on drafting a Law of the Sea convention has so far proved adequate to counter the threat of unilateral action by governments, according to Mr. Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe, President of the U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea. But he said that whether the 150 nation conference would stay ahead of events depended largely on what might take place at the next session, early in 1978. Mr. Amerasinghe said there was general acceptance of the view that there must initially be a place for both state and private enterprise in the exploitation of the ocean floor.

BASLE, Switzerland, July 8 (AFP). — Eighty-five of the institutions belonging to the Swiss Banking Association (ASB) have signed last month's convention on bank secrecy and acceptance of deposits, the ASB announced here today. Under the agreement between the Banque Nationale Suisse (BNS) and the ASB, banks must identify their clients and refuse to accept funds of doubtful origin. But they do not undertake to denounce questionable clients to the authorities. In addition, the signatories should not actively assist the flight of foreign capital.

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, July 8 (R). — Oil began flowing in the Alaska pipeline again yesterday after a three-day shutdown caused by a crack in the line, officials said here. The flow was halted on Monday about halfway down the 1,200 km. pipeline, after nitrogen had been found escaping from a leak about 60 kms. south of Fairbanks.

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Following are official exchange rates in effect at the start of today's business day, as set by the Central Bank of Jordan.

The first column is how much you would receive in Jordanian fils for selling a unit of the foreign currency, while the second column denotes how much it would cost you to buy a unit of the foreign currency:

Saudi riyal	82.5	93.0
Lebanese pound	107.5	108.0
Syrian pound	80.9	81.2
Iraqi dinar	940	945
Kuwaiti dinar	1137	1141
Egyptian pound	467	477
Libyan dinar	740	750
UAE dirham	83.5	84.5
U.K. sterling	569	575
U.S. dollar	330	332
German mark	140.3	140.7
French franc	67	67.3
Swiss franc	132.3	132.7
Italian lira (for every 100)	34.7	37.6

Sunday's races at the Royal Racing Club - Marka

FIRST RACE

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2. Mousa Faris	ALWAI	Marmar	Saad	58
3. Tawfiq Ksous	FOZEH	Owner	—	55.5
4. Nadim Dajani	ZAHERA	Saleh	Tamin	58.5
5. Oida T. Jawanis	J. MARKA	Owner	—	58.5
6. Khalil Burqan	ALA MAHLAK	Owner	Salameh	55
7. Adel Hattar	N. AL FALA	Marmar	Khalaf	54
8. Daifalla Mohammad	MALEHA	Sadoun	Talal	51.5
9. Saif H. Majali	JAWWAL	AN	Mikhal	50
10. Ali Abu Skout	HAMSHARI	Owner	Ahmad	50
11. Salameh Mnabi	FALHA	Bilon	Radwan	48.5
12. Rashed Odeh	TESLAM	Khalaf	Fawwaz	48.5
13. Mishref Alifan	DABHA	Owner	Ibrahim	47.5
14. Mosallam Aled	DARA	Bilon	Mousa	45.5
15. Galeb Haddadin	FTTNEH	Owner	Atila	45.5

SECOND RACE

4:00 p.m.

FOR BEGINNER HORSES
DISTANCE 1,600 METRES

1. Tawfiq Ksous	KWAIES	Marmar	Ibrahim	54
2. Tawfiq Ksous	NASRA	Marmar	Khalaf	45.5
3. Samir A. Farkouh	NAMNOUM	Marmar	Saad	54
4. Sharif Nour Naser	KAHAD	Ibrahim	Saad	50
5. Fayek Kavar	YAMAMEH	Bilon	—	48.5

THIRD RACE

4:30 p.m.

FOR BEGINNER HORSES
DISTANCE 1,400 METRES

1. Nadim Al Dajani	MAHER	Saleh	Tamin	57
2. Bahjat Fawous	SULTAN	Owner	—	57
3. H.H. Shaikh Khalifa Al Thani	FAYZEH	Khoury	Jamal	55.5
4. H.H. Shaikh Khalifa Al Thani	JAMILAH	Khoury	Kazzi	55.5
5. Ismail Salem	AL KHANSA	Bilon	Radwan	55.5
6. Rashed Odeh	MURJAN	Khalaf	—	53
7. H.H. Shaikh Jamil Ibn Naser	BAHAR	Ibrahim	Ibrahim	50
8. H.H. Shaikh Hussein Ibn Naser	NARIZ	Ibrahim	Atila	50
9. Sami Yaqoub	GARDINIA	Kamal	Mousa	48.5

FOURTH RACE

5:00 p.m.

FOR THIRD CLASS HORSES
DISTANCE 2,000 METRES

1. Khalil Burqan	TULL	Marmar	Saad	58
2. Khalil Burqan	BUSHRAN	Marmar	—	54
3. H.H. Shaikh Khalifa Al Thani	DEEB	Khoury	—	56
4. Bahjat Fawous	ABU AL HAWA	Owner	Ibrahim	54
5. Mousa Faris	RADHAN	Marmar	Khalaf	54

FIFTH RACE

5:30 p.m.

FOR THIRD CLASS HORSES
DISTANCE 1,600 METRES

1. AH Abu Skout	W. AMAL	Owner	Mousa	58
2. H.H. Shaikh Jamil Ibn Naser	IZZ AL KHAIL	Ibrahim	Ibrahim	54
3. Jean Seznec	ANBAR	Saleh	Salameh	54
4. H.H. Shaikh Khalifa Al Thani	AJEEL	Khoury	Kazzi	53
5. H.H. Shaikh Khalifa Al Thani	NAVARITI	Khoury	Jamal	52.5
6. H.H. Shaikh Khalifa Al Thani	TELMIZA	Khoury	—	51.5
7. Tawfiq Ksous	AL HABEAB	Marmar	Saad	51

SIXTH RACE

6:00 p.m.

FOR SECOND CLASS HORSES
DISTANCE 1,000 METRES

1. Yousef Kettaneh	NASSAF	Marmar	—	50
2. Tawfiq Ksous	S. AYYOUB	Marmar	Ibrahim	50
3. Tawfiq Ksous	HADID	Marmar	—	48
4. H.H. Shaikh Khalifa Al Thani	YOSOR	Khoury	Kazzi	48
5. Sami Yaqoub	FAWWAR	Kamal	Mousa	48
6. Samir Farkouh	NAHLAWI	Marmar	Saad	48
7. Marwan S. Lallas	AJAB	Marmar	—	45

JETT

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FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1977

Your Daily HOROSCOPE

in the CARROLL RICHTER INSTITUTE

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day when you would be to study your financial position from all angles. Make a better budgeting of your assets so you will have a better abundance in the days ahead.

RIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) A discussion with a mental expert can show you how to improve your retary position. Use common sense.

AURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Be more willing to do to others expect of you. Take time for pleasure in the pany of good friends.

EMINI (May 21 to June 21) Concentrate on how to rove the quality of your life. Talk with mate and come mplete understanding.

IOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Find a better of relating to your friends. Be clever with those who trying to trick you in money matters.

EO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Handle practical tasks early the day. Take time to consult with an expert in career irs. Think constructively.

TRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Study details of a new jet that interests you and get excellent results. Take chances with your reputation.

IBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Don't neglect routine ies early in the day. Give more thought to a new ingement you want to make with your mate.

CORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Be more consientious in handling of your obligations. Study your surroundings make needed changes.

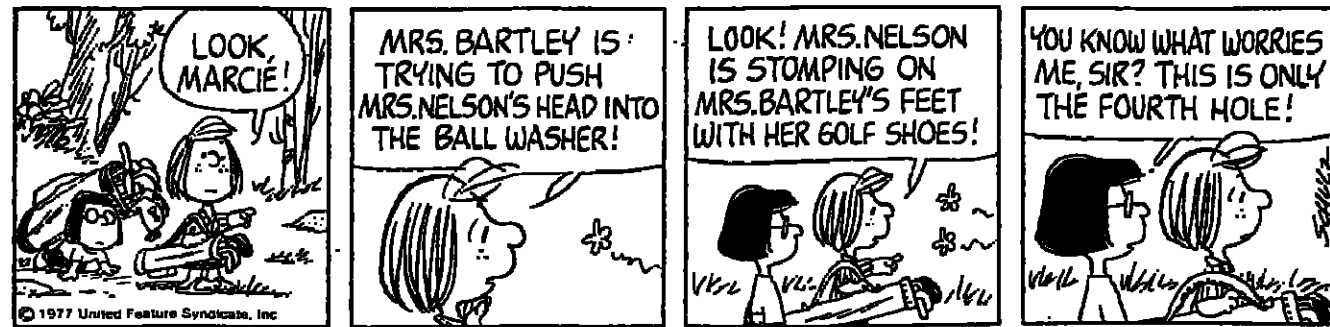
AGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Don't waste time unimportant matters today. Taking treatments to rive health is wise.

APRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You should first dle routine tasks before engaging in recreations you ire. Plan a better future.

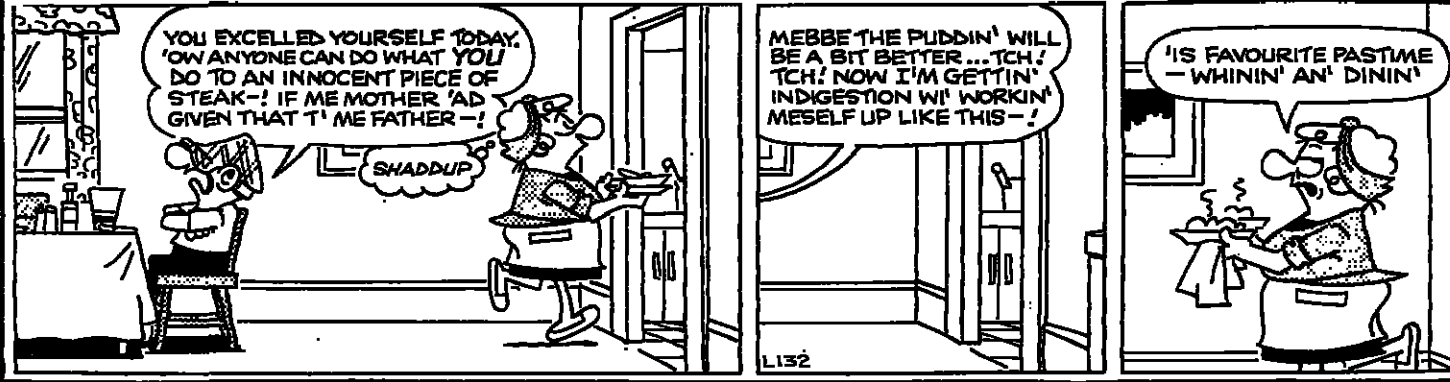
AURIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Come to a better lerstanding with family members. Make the evening a st relaxing one with mate.

INCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Study how to make ditions around you more satisfactory. Engage in orite hobby later in the day.

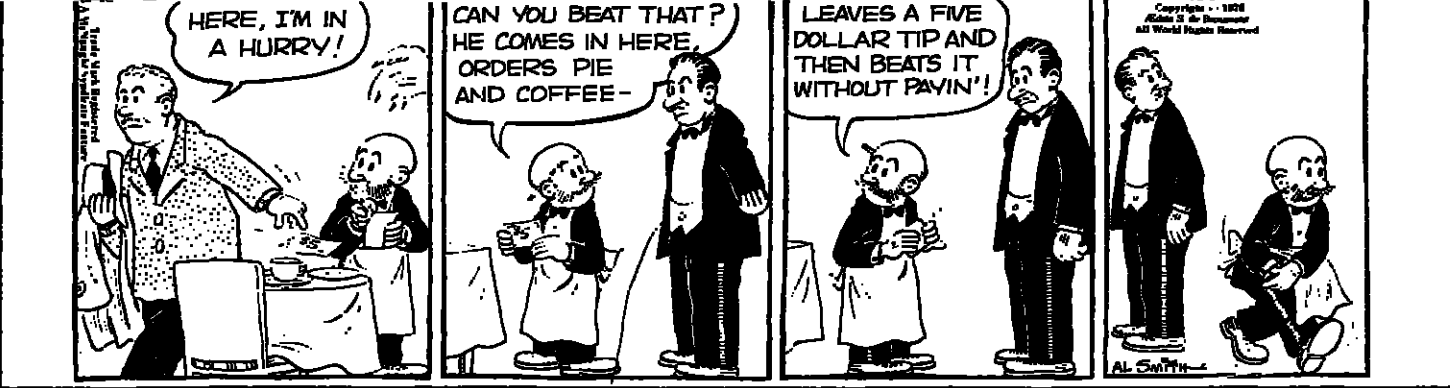
PEANUTS



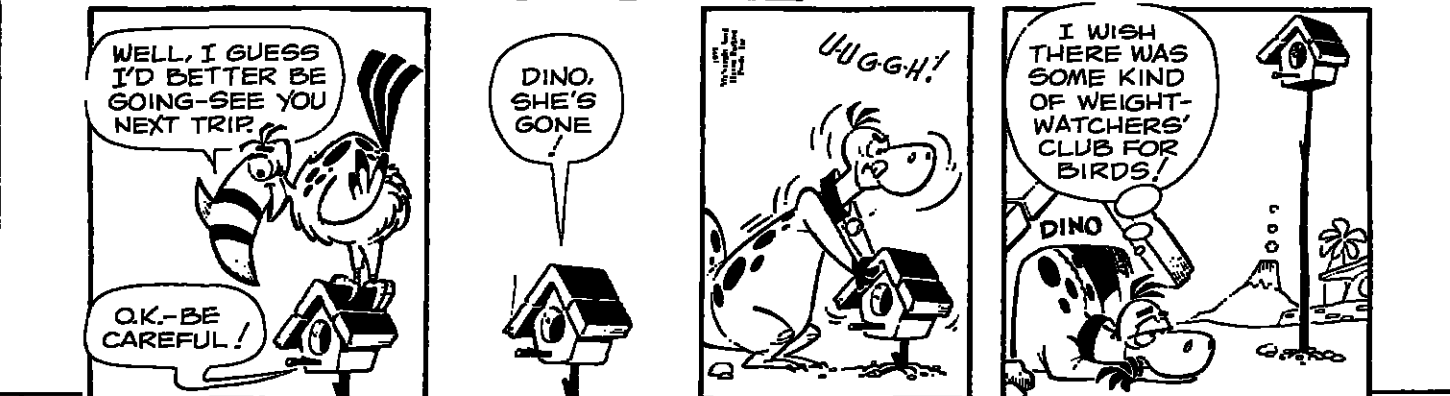
ANEY GAPP



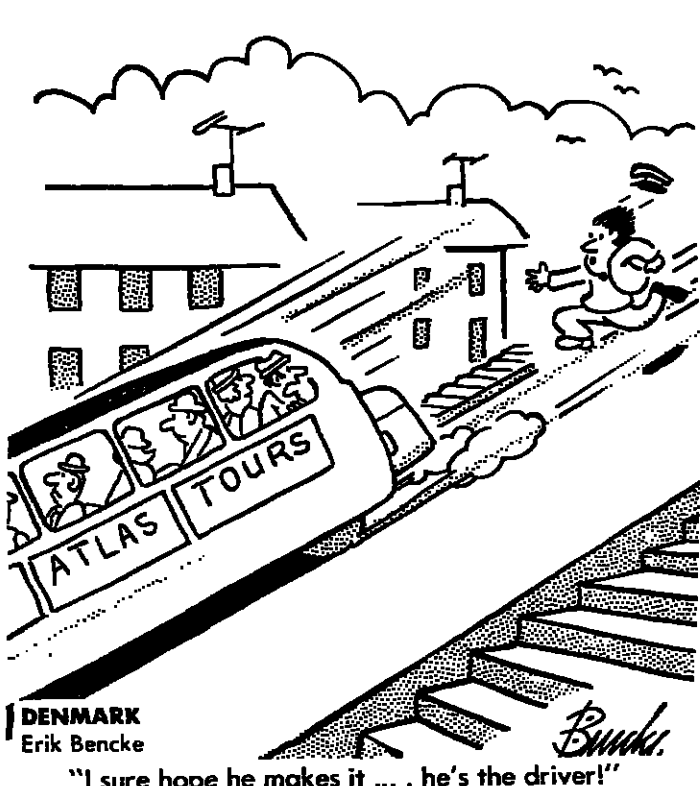
MUTT & JEFF



THE FLINTSTONES

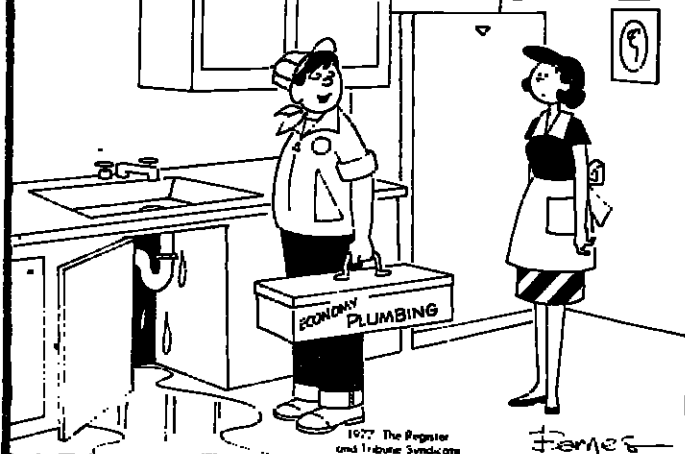


LAUGHS FROM EUROPE



THE BETTER HALF

By Barnes



"I hope your vacation was better than mine, Mrs. Parker. Paris was rainy, Rome was sweltering, Athens was boring and the Costa Brava was overrun with tourists..."

PROVERB

The coward dies a thousand deaths, the brave, but one.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF

© 1977 by Chicago Tribune

Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♠ 54
♥ A J 9 4 2
♦ Q 3
♣ A Q 5 3

WEST
♠ 7 3
♥ K 10 5
♦ 8 6 5 4
♣ K 10 8 6

EAST
♠ A 10 9 2
♥ Q 8 7 3
♦ 9
♣ J 9 4 2

SOUTH
♠ K Q J 8 6
♥ 6
♦ A K J 10 7 2
♣ 7

The bidding:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♥ Pass
2 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass
3 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass
4 NT Pass 5 ♥ Pass
6 ♠ Pass Pass Pass
Opening lead: Four of ♣.

South correctly diagnosed that a safety play in a side suit might be vital. Unfortunately, he didn't manage his assets to the best advantage.

Despite the fact that he had only 14 points in high cards, South's hand had tremendous playing potential, so he chose to jump shift. North bid both his suits before giving preference to South's first suit, and South settled in a small slam once he learned there was an ace missing.

West got his side off to the best start by leading a

trump. As soon as dummy came down, declarer realized he didn't lose two spade tricks. He had to protect against a possible 4-2 spade break, and he could accomplish that only if East held hearts to lead another spade. Since the bidding marked South with five spades, East was now able to make the fine defensive play of rising with the ace and continuing the suit. West ruffed with the eight and since dummy couldn't overruff, the contract was down one.

Accordingly, declarer won the queen of trumps and led a spade to his jack. When that held, he crossed back to dummy with the ace of hearts to lead another spade. Since the bidding marked South with five spades, East was now able to make the fine defensive play of rising with the ace and continuing the suit. West ruffed with the eight and since dummy couldn't overruff, the contract was down one.

South was on the right track. However, he should have taken care to leave a high trump in the dummy to ruff the third round of spades. Correct technique is to win the first trump in his hand with the ten, then use dummy's two aces as entries to lead spades toward the closed hand. East cannot afford to win either round of spades. Now declarer simply ruffs the third spade with the queen of trumps, gets back to his hand with a ruff to draw the outstanding trumps, and concedes a trick to the ace of spades for his only loser.

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SOKYM
FUTOL
GAMENT
HISVAL

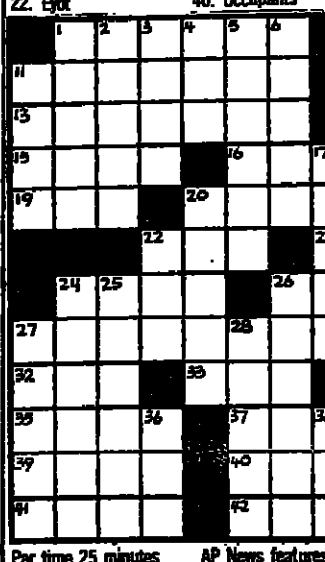
Print answer here:

Yesterday's Jumbles: IMBUE GAMUT DISOWN HANGAR
Answer: Why they arrested the philandering hunter—HE WAS A "BIG-GAMIST"

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS

1. Knight's mantle
7. Hominid
11. Postman
12. Venezuela copper center
13. Curial
14. Hindu ascetic
15. Shof
16. Criminal charge
18. Mythical lance
19. Dowry
20. Small thrush
22. Ept



DOWN

2. Tapestry
3. Verge
4. Relief
5. Deplete
6. Amity
7. Speak
8. Noah's landing place
9. Engines
10. Portray
11. Comb wool
17. Scabies
20. Laughing
21. Struggle
22. Guide's second note
24. Shimmers
25. Caravansary
26. Reduced
27. Search for water
28. Seed coating
29. Beatty
30. Sacres
31. Fall
34. Ambush
36. Soon
38. Unbroken

Par time 25 minutes AP News features

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION	REC RADIO	AMMAN AIRPORT
Channel 3 & 6: 6:00 Quran 6:05 Cartoons 6:30 Children's programme 7:00 Cop and the kid 8:00 News in Arabic Channel 5: 7:30 Reportage 8:30 Arabic series	Channel 6: 7:30 News in Hebrew 7:45 Varieties 8:00 Second hundred year 8:10 Saturday variety show 10:00 News in English 10:15 Movie of the week RADIO JORDAN 7:00 Breakfast Show 7:30 News 7:40 Music 8:00 Morning Show 11:30 Songs For You 12:00 Pop Section 13:00 News Summary 13:05 Pop Section 14:00 News	Arrivals: 8:20 Dubai (AZ) 8:25 Muscat, Doha 8:45 Tehran 9:00 Karachi, Dubai 9:15 Kuwait (KAC) 9:20 Kuwait 11:15 Beirut 11:45 Kuwait (KAC) 12:05 Kuwait (BA) 12:10 Baghdad 12:15 Cairo 12:20 Copenhagen, Frankfurt 12:30 London 12:40 Cairo 12:45 Dhahran, Damascus (SDI) 12:50 Beirut (MEA) 13:00 London 13:05 Cairo 13:10 Jeddah 13:15 Riyadh (SDI) 13:20 Kuwait 13:30 Abu Dhabi, Dubai 13:35 Bahrain, Doha (BA)
Channel 3 & 6: 9:30 Reportage 9:50 News, Press Review 10:15 Letters 10:30 Music from Wales 10:45 The World Today 10:50 News, Press Review 10:55 Bob Holmes Requests 11:00 News 11:15 From the Weeklies 11:20 Blue from Wales 11:25 Letter from London 11:30 Albums 11:35 News, Reflections 11:40 Europe 11:45 Brain of Britain 1977 11:50 World News 11:55 My Kind of Jazz 12:00 News, Commentary 12:05 Financial News 12:10 Look Ahead 12:15 The Men from the Minn 12:20 Scotland '77 12:25 Matthew on Stage 12:30 News 12:35 Europe 12:40 Little Murders 12:45 Radio Newswel 12:50 Sports Round-up 12:55 Interlude 13:00 News 13:05 News Report Round-up 13:10 Close Down	REC RADIO 12:45 Sports Round-up 12:50 News, Commentary 13:00 People and Politics 13:10 Saturday Special 13:20 Saturday Special 13:30 Saturday Special 13:40 Saturday Special 13:50 Saturday Special 14:00 World News 14:10 Radio Newswel 14:15 Saturday Special 14:20 Sports Round-up 14:25 Sports Round-up 14:30 News 14:35 Radio Newswel 14:40 Theatre of the Air 14:45 News, Commentary 14:50 News, Commentary 14:55 News, Commentary 15:00 News, Commentary 15:05 News, Commentary 15:10 News, Commentary 15:15 News, Commentary 15:20 News, Commentary 15:25 News, Commentary 15:30 News, Commentary 15:35 News, Commentary 15:40 News, Commentary 15:45 News, Commentary 15:50 News, Commentary 15:55 News, Commentary 16:00 News, Commentary 16:05 News, Commentary 16:10 News, Commentary 16:15 News, Commentary 16:20 News, Commentary 16:25 News, Commentary 16:30 News, Commentary 16:35 News, Commentary 16:40 News, Commentary 16:45 News, Commentary 16:50 News, Commentary 16:55 News, Commentary 17:00 News, Commentary 17:05 News, Commentary 17:10 News, Commentary 17:15 News, Commentary 17:20 News, Commentary 17:25 News, Commentary 17:30 News, Commentary 17:35 News, Commentary 17:40 News, Commentary 17:45 News, Commentary 17:50 News, Commentary 17:55 News, Commentary 18:00 News, Commentary 18:05 News, Commentary 18:10 News, Commentary 18:15 News, Commentary 18:20 News, Commentary 18:25 News, Commentary 18:30 News, Commentary 18:35 News, Commentary 18:40 News, Commentary 18:45 News, Commentary 18:50 News, Commentary 18:55 News, Commentary 19:00 News, Commentary 19:05 News, Commentary 19:10 News, Commentary 19:15 News, Commentary 19:20 News, Commentary 19:25 News, Commentary 19:30 News, Commentary 19:35 News, Commentary 19:40 News, Commentary 19:45 News, Commentary 19:50 News, Commentary 19:55 News, Commentary 20:00 News, Commentary 20:05 News, Commentary 20:10 News, Commentary 20:15 News, Commentary 20:20 News, Commentary 20:25 News, Commentary 20:30 News, Commentary 20:35 News, Commentary 20:40 News, Commentary 20:45 News, Commentary 20:50 News, Commentary 20:55 News, Commentary 21:00 News, Commentary 21:05 News, Commentary 21:10 News, Commentary 21:15 News, Commentary 21:20 News, Commentary 21:25 News, Commentary 21:30 News, Commentary 21:35 News, Commentary 21:40 News, Commentary 21:45 News, Commentary 21:50 News, Commentary 21:55 News, Commentary 22:00 News, Commentary 22:05 News, Commentary 22:10 News, Commentary 22:15 News, Commentary 22:20 News, Commentary 22:25 News, Commentary 22:30 News, Commentary 22:35 News, Commentary 22:40 News, Commentary 22:45 News, Commentary 22:50 News, Commentary 22:55 News, Commentary 23:00 News, Commentary 23:05 News, Commentary 23:10 News, Commentary 23:15 News, Commentary 23:20 News, Commentary 23:25 News, Commentary 23:30 News, Commentary 23:35 News, Commentary 23:40 News, Commentary 23:45 News, Commentary 23:50 News, Commentary 23:55 News, Commentary 24:00 News, Commentary	Departures: 8:00 Damascus, Munich, Frankfurt (Lufthansa) 8:15 Beirut (MEA) 8:30 London 8:45 Jeddah 8:55 Riyadh (SDI) 9:10 Kuwait 9:20 Abu Dhabi, Dubai 9:35 Bahrain, Doha (BA) 9:50 Cairo 10:05 London (BA) 10:20 Jeddah 10:35 Riyadh (SDI) 10:50 Kuwait 11:05 Kuwait (KAC) 11:20 Dhahran (SDI) 11:35 Vienna, Copenhagen 11:50 London 12:05 Rome, Paris 12:20 Kuwait (KAC) 12:35 Cairo 12:50 London (BA) 13:05 Jeddah 13:20 Riyadh (SDI) 13:35 Kuwait 13:50 Abu Dhabi, Dubai 14:05 Bahrain, Doha (BA)
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Begin invited to meet secretary general

Waldheim: Failure of Geneva conference will be very dramatic

PARIS, July 8 (R). — United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim warned today that many issues must be resolved if the Geneva Middle East Peace Conference were to resume in October as suggested by Israel.

The parties concerned must have a clear picture of what to expect in Geneva because a failure of the conference could lead to a "very, very dramatic development" in the Middle East, Dr. Waldheim told a press conference.

Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin has suggested the conference reconvene on Oct. 10. It has met only once, in December, 1973.

Dr. Waldheim said today he had invited Mr. Begin to meet him on July 22 at U.N. headquarters in New York after his visit to Washington. They would discuss the future of occupied territories on the West

Bank and a resumption of the conference.

"You have all heard the statements made by the new Israeli prime minister in regard to the West Bank of the Jordan River," Dr. Waldheim said.

It seems important to me to clarify the situation so that we know, when we go to Geneva, what we are going to discuss and in what way we can tackle the basic issues, if we are able to solve the question of the participation of the PLO.

Dr. Waldheim said the withdrawal of Israeli troops from occupied territories was a very important aspect.

"But there is also the question of a homeland for the Palestinian people as suggested by President Carter and rejected by the Israeli government and, of course, the right of Israel to existence within

secure and recognised borders."

The secretary general said the question of the participation of the PLO was a major difficulty and this and other problems must be clarified.

"All this has to be done between now and the resumption of Geneva conference," he said.

The 10th of October was proposed by Mr. Begin and apparently agreed to by President Sadat of Egypt. We have not got any reaction yet from the other Arab countries."

Dr. Waldheim warned all parties against rushing into a conference without full preparations.

"Otherwise we run the risk of failure, and that would be counter-productive and could then lead to a very, very dramatic development in the Middle East."

Moroccan Jews open conference on role in an Arab state

RABAT, July 8 (R). — The Moroccan Jewish community, the largest in any Arab state with about 20,000 people, held a round table conference here yesterday to discuss their future as an integral part of a Moslem state.

Opened by Dr. Mohammad Bennima, minister of state for the interior, and attended by 70 representatives of communities throughout the country, rabbis and social organisations, it was the first meeting of its kind held by local Jews since independence in 1956.

It concluded with what one Jewish leader described as the "resurgence of the Moroccan Jewish identity" following recent policy decisions by King Hassan II to promote harmonious co-existence between Moslems and the Jews who have lived in Morocco for 23 centuries.

In his opening speech Dr. Bennima said Jewish affairs had reached a "disordered state" in Morocco after the departure of numerous Jews which he said he regretted. Some 300,000 Jews have emigrated since independence, a quarter of a million of them to Israel.

Because there were so few Jews left none were elected to Morocco's new parliament last month since about 80,000 voters would be necessary in any constituency, Dr. Bennima said.

Dr. Bennima called for suggestions to make the Moroccan Jewish community leadership "more representative" to the disputed election last April of the community's Secretary General, M. David Amari.

He also called for suggestions to bring up to date the existing legislation governing Jewish community councils to make them more efficient in the social, religious and cultural fields.

After the round table conference, the assembly decided to set up a number of committees to deal with the restructuring of the communities, giving them a new judicial basis, to promote the Jew's historical, cultural and traditional heritage, and to establish contacts with foreign Jewish organisations and communities.

One proposal to be studied is the creation of the Ibn Rushd Moses Maimonides Cultural Foundation in Casablanca, named for Moslem and Jewish philosophers of the middle ages, to "contribute to the grand Judeo-Arab reconciliation" officials said.



FAMILY PICTURE -- Mr. Justice M. T. Steyn, who has been appointed Administrator General of South West Africa, is pictured in Cape Town Thursday with his wife, Mrs. Yvonne Steyn and behind, two of his four children. (AP wirephoto).

Sunday's elections expected to erase Japanese Liberals' majority in upper house

By Julian Kerr

TOKYO, July 8 (R). — Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) seems likely to suffer losses in Sunday's election for half the seats in the 252-seat upper house, but not enough to create any major political upset.

The LDP, which has retained power in Japan for 22 years, now holds 126 seats in the House of Councillors while the opposition holds 123. There are three vacancies.

A spate of newspaper polls suggest the LDP will lose anything from two to five of the 65 seats it has up for reelection on Sunday in both national and local constituencies.

Without the upper house majority which it held until the death of a sitting member last week, the LDP could no longer expect automatic approval for legislation sent up from the more important lower house, in which it retains a slim majority.

Bills rejected by the upper chamber must then be passed by a two-thirds vote in the lower house or wait 60 days to become laws. In the case of treaties or the budget, the delay is 30 days.

To secure the speedy passage of vital legislation should it lose its dominance in the upper house, the LDP will have to seek assistance from middle-of-the-road parties expected to do well on Sunday.

Opinion polls predict losses for both the Japan Communist Party and the biggest opposition group, the Japan Socialist Party (JSP). But they forecast gains for the Buddhist-oriented Komeito (clean government) party, the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP), and

the New Liberal Club (NLC), a group of younger parliamentarians who broke away from the LDP last year and did surprisingly well in last December's lower house elections.

The LDP is considered most likely to secure informal cooperation with the DSP, which has helped the ruling party on several occasions in the past. A loss of any more than five seats by the LDP could lead to strong internal pressure for Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda to step down in the same way that former Premier Takeo Miki resigned to take responsibility for a big LDP setback in the December polls.

Such a loss is unlikely, but could result not only in Mr. Fukuda's resignation, but in either a formal coalition with one of the moderate parties, or a premature general election in which the LDP's downward trend would be unlikely to be reversed.

Sunday's polls have drawn a selection of fringe candidates, including a number of television personalities, a sacked judge who has defied summonses to testify before parliament, and a man jailed for selling faked photographic photographs of the imperial family, who campaigned, through his lawyer, from a prison cell.

The Japan Women's Party launched by female supremacist Misako Enoki began campaigning with 10 candidates. Several have subsequently stood down, apparently having second thoughts about implementing the party's stated policy of using karate chops on male parliamentarians unsympathetic to their party's goals.

Kaunda tells journalists Zambia will call in foreign forces if needed

LUSAKA, July 8 (R). — Zambia has made contingency plans with selected foreign countries to receive military support in the event of intensified warfare with neighbouring Rhodesia, President Kenneth Kaunda said today.

He did not name the countries involved. But he told a press conference that the nations from which military aid offers had been accepted in principle included Somalia and Cuba.

"When the time comes, we have alerted one or two countries to ask for military aid... we have selected them and they are ready to come," President Kaunda said. He expressed the hope that such action would not be necessary, however.

Zambia is one of the five front-line black African states, along with Angola, Tanzania, Mozambique and Botswana, committed to the downfall of white minority rule in Rhodesia, with which it shares a troubled, 650 km. border.

Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith has threatened to send troops into Zambia to attack black nationalist guerrillas based in the country, which is playing a central role in efforts to bring black majority rule to its southern neighbour.

"I am quite clear in my own mind, as always, that this war is going to escalate," President Kaunda said. "There have been more and more exchanges between rebel (Rhodesian) troops and our own boys in the field."

"Zambia has always reserved the right if she cannot defend her own territory to invite any other country to come to her aid," he said, but added: "There's no room for this at the moment."

Both Somalia and Cuba have recently offered to provide military aid for Zambia in the event of attack.

President Kaunda said he had made "contingency plans, but these are not for release to the press just now."

Asked if he had accepted the Somali and Cuban offers, President Kaunda said: "Many friendly countries have offered aid. We have accepted all these offers in principle."

"If Somalia has offered and Cuba has offered... we have accepted them all in principle," he said, but declined to give further details, saying these were a state secret.

The Zambian leader stressed that his country did not want to be drawn directly into the intensifying guerrilla war for Rhodesia, but said it could not be provoked beyond limits.

Dr. Kaunda appeared to be keeping world attention focused on black-white conflict in Southern Africa, and priming his people for possible hostilities. His threat of foreign involvement seemed intended as a deterrent for Mr. Smith, observers said.

KAUNDA LASHES OUT AT SITHOLE

LUSAKA, July 8 (R). — President Kaunda of Zambia said today that Rhodesian nationalist, the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, had met South African secret police in Geneva to organise his return to Salisbury via South Africa after two years of self exile.

"How can he be sinking so low," he said.

Mr. Sithole, smugged in black Africa by the Organisation of African Unity's partial recognition of the rival Patriotic Front nationalist alliance, has announced plans to return to Rhodesia.

"We know that Sithole has been meeting Boss Bureau of State Security, the South African secret service. They met in Geneva in May and June. The last meeting was on Sunday, the 12th of June," President Kaunda told a press conference.

The Zambian leader, a staunch supporter of the Patriotic Front, made the accusation proposal at the OAU summit in Libreville, Gabon, earlier this month. Dr. Kaunda said Mr. Sithole planned to return to Rhodesia via South Africa.

Mr. Sithole's planned return to Rhodesia has prompted speculation that Premier Ian Smith may try to seek an internal settlement with him and Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the fourth main nationalist figure, who is also outside the Patriotic Front.

Dr. Kaunda said such a settlement would be "a sell-out in Africa and in the progressive world."

Mauritania blames Algeria for Paris assassination attempt

PARIS, July 8 (R). — Mauritania's Foreign Minister pinned the blame firmly on Algeria today for yesterday's attempted assassination of the Mauritanian ambassador in Paris.

The minister, Hamdi Ould Moukass, dismissed a denial by the Algerian-backed Polisario Front that it had any connection with the shooting of Ambassador Ahmed Ould Janahallah.

"This crime was organised by the Algerians, who created this pseudo-liberation movement," the minister told a press conference.

The Polisario, a nationalist group fighting for the independence of the Western Sahara charged in a statement yesterday that the assassination attempt was designed to discredit its cause. It suggested that Moroccan intelligence services were behind the attack.

"This is a crude explanation," Mr. Moukass said. "No one in the world except the Algerians has an interest in assassinating a Mauritanian diplomat."

Ambassador Janahallah was reported recovering in hospital

today after being shot by two gunmen in the throat, shoulder and foot as he was being driven to his embassy.

The Polisario, whose forces attacked the Mauritanian capital of Nouakchott last Sunday, opposes Spain's action in handing over its Western Sahara colony to Mauritania and Morocco in 1975.

Mr. Moukass said that Algeria, after failing to prevent Mauritania and Morocco from winning control over the territory, had now turned to political assassination to achieve its aims.

Responsibility for the attack on the ambassador was claimed by a hitherto unknown guerrilla group calling itself the Mustapha Sayed El Wali International Brigade.

Sayed El Wali was a Polisario leader killed in an attack on Nouakchott last year. The Mauritanian foreign minister said he wanted to draw the attention of African, Arab and world opinion to what he called Algeria's refusal to respect "the most elementary rules of international life."

Mr. Moukass, who attend-

ed this week's summit conference of the Organisation of African Unity in Libreville, was on a private visit to the French capital when the assassination attempt took place.

Meanwhile, in an interview with Radio France International, OAU Secretary General Etienne M'bomoua said he personally felt that the Polisario Front should be invited to the special African summit on the Saharan question due to be held in Lusaka in October.

"We must invite all who claim to represent the Saharan people. Therefore the Polisario will be represented at Lusaka," he said.

"I think that if the Polisario is considered as the representative, as one of the representatives of the Saharan people, there is no reason why it should not be at Lusaka," he added.

U.S. destroyer tracks Soviet warships in Gulf of Mexico

WASHINGTON, July 8 (R). — An American destroyer has been sent to track four Russian warships that approached within 35 miles of the United States southern coast, the navy said yesterday.

A spokesman said a Soviet guided-missile cruiser, two guided-missile destroyers and one supply ship were steaming in the Gulf of Mexico in international waters outside the 12-mile U.S. territorial limit.

They are the first Russian warships to visit the Gulf since March 1975 when two Kirov class guided-missile destroyers were observed, the spokesman said.

He said the destroyer Bigelow was rushed from its Atlantic coast base at Jacksonville, Florida, yesterday to trail the Soviet fleet.

The warships came within 35 miles of the Florida coast on the Gulf side after they left Havana on July 2, the spokesman said. The vessels had arrived in the Cuban capital from the Soviet Union on June 27.

The Soviet warships have also been under air surveillance. Officials said the ships were apparently on their way back to Havana.

The spokesman said the appearance of the Soviet warships was not believed to be related to the situation in the British colony of Belize, where Britain is flying in troops.

The Soviet ships sailed north from Havana rather than south towards Belize, the spokesman said.

Neutron warhead ready for production

WASHINGTON, July 8 (R). — A new battlefield nuclear warhead that kills with intense radiation has been tested by the United States and could be placed on missiles in Europe within 18 months if President Carter authorises production, government officials said yesterday.

The neutron warhead is designed to kill while causing a minimum of blast damage to buildings and equipment. The result of 20 years' research, it could be used against enemy troops with less danger to nearby civilians or friendly forces.

The government officials said today that development has reached the stage at which the warhead could now be put into production.

Crowds sang and cheered in the streets when the Lion of Kashmir trounced India's Janata Party

By Bernard Melunsky

SRINAGAR, Kashmir, July 8 (R). — The people of the picturesque Kashmir Valley have again demonstrated their affection for the ailing man who has shouldered Kashmiri aspirations for almost half a century.

In recent elections to the state assembly of Jammu and Kashmir, Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, the 71-year-old "Lion of Kashmir" (Lion of Kashmir), gained a surprisingly sweeping victory.

In Srinagar, the summer capital of Jammu and Kashmir nestled in the Himalayan mountains, and in other communities through the Kashmir Valley, crowds sang and cheered in the streets when Sheikh Abdullah's victory was announced.

In one of his greatest political triumphs, he had overcome ill-health and the opposition of India's powerful ruling Janata Party to win the first fully-contested state election in Jammu and Kashmir since independence 30 years ago.

India's central government leaders joined the people of Kashmir in congratulating him. But behind the warm words they must have been nursing feelings of exasperation.

The Janata Party, which toppled former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress government in general elections in March, has since suffered three defeats at the hands of regionally powerful parties in elections to state assemblies. Its rout by Sheikh Abdullah's National Conference Par-

ty followed similar trouncings by the all-India Anna-Dok in the southern state of Tamil Nadu and by the Marxist Communist Party (CPI-M) in West Bengal.

The Janata Party had not expected to do well in Sheikh Abdullah's traditional stronghold, the predominantly Moslem Kashmir Valley. But it fared almost as badly in the mainly Hindu Jammu region of the state.

No other Kashmiri leader enjoys anything like the prestige and stature that Sheikh Abdullah commands among the ordinary people of the valley.

He has been a hero here since the early 1930s when his courageous opposition to the ruling Hindu maharajah earned him the title of Lion of Kashmir. His followers still call themselves "sheers (lions)".

Yet only a few months ago, many people in Jammu and Kashmir were saying sadly: "The lion has lost his teeth."

This was at a time when his existing two-year-old administration, which he headed as chief minister, had reached a low level of popularity.

Sheikh Abdullah returned to power in February 1975, following two decades in the political wilderness, when he reached an accord with Mrs. Gandhi's government. He resigned this March after a break with the Congress Party.

However, during the state election campaign, which was marred by frequent street clashes between rival groups, his old pull on the hearts of Kashmiris began to work again.

When he suffered a heart attack in early June, pro-Abdullah sentiment reached a peak. The Janata Party became the

rallying point of anti-Abdullah forces. Sheikh Abdullah's opponents charged him with undemocratic, authoritarian rule during his tenure as chief minister.

The Janata Party's ally was the Awami action committee of Mirwaiz (chief priest) Maulvi Farooq, a hereditary religious leader whose main following is in the old inner city of Srinagar.

Traditional hostility exists between Sheikh Abdullah's followers and those of the Mirwaiz. The antipathy is rooted in old enmity and ideological differences, though both groups are Sunni Moslems.

Most Kashmiris this time voted for and celebrated with Sheikh Abdullah, leading his party in an election for the first time since 1952. Sheikh Abdullah made the retention of Jammu and Kashmir's qualified autonomy within the Indian union his main campaign issue.

However, the central government reacted by saying there was no question of abrogating article 370 of the Indian constitution. This article gives the state its special status within the union, a legacy of its accession to India amid Indo-Pakistan hostility over possession of Kashmir soon after the subcontinent's partition in 1947.

Possession is still disputed by Pakistan, which controls about a third of the state.

Bitterness between Sheikh Abdullah and the central government leaders who campaigned against him appears to have evaporated quickly in response to the political and economic reality that each side has to get on with the other.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

* ALGIERS, July 8 (R). — The Polisario Front, fighting for independence in the Western Sahara, said today that its guerrilla fighters attacked the Mauritanian mining town of Zouerate on July 3, causing substantial damage to the airport and power station. A communiqué from the Defence Ministry of the self-proclaimed Democratic Arab Saharawi Republic said about 32 Moroccan soldiers have been killed during various operations early this month.

* BAMAKO, Mali, July 8 (R). — Five people who had been sentenced to death for killing three women and selling their heads were executed by a firing squad today, officials said. The five executed today had tried to set up a network to start a lucrative trade in human heads in the area of Fana, some 120 kilometres from Bamako.

* HIROSHIMA, Japan, July 8 (R). — An 86-year-old man was finally acquitted today of a 1915 murder charge after pleading his innocence for 62 years and serving 14 years in jail. Ex-farmer Shinichi Kato was pushed from the courtroom in a wheel chair. He told reporters he wanted to live at least six more months with his name untainted by the case which has dogged his life.

* PALMI, Italy, July 8 (R). — Lawyer Luigi Pepe was shot in the legs today as he left his home in this southern Italian town, police said. The assailant, thought to be a political extremist, fired several shots at the 45-year-old lawyer and then fled. He was taken to a nearby hospital where doctors said his condition was not serious. The attack came the day after a journalist, Signor Antonio Garzotto, was shot in the legs at the northern town of Abano Terme and appeared to be part of a series of extremists attacks on Italian lawyers, journalists and businessmen.

* LOS ANGELES, July 8 (R). — Police yesterday dug up another body in the "trash bag" killings, bringing to 29 the number on possible victims in the series of homosexual slayings. Los Angeles police said today that acting on a statement by one of the suspects they went to a garden in a house in the western suburb of Culver City where the latest body was dug up. A spokesman for the coroner's office said later the body was dismembered and had been buried about a year.

* LONDON, July 8 (R). — A mild earthquake yesterday rocked Alma Ata, the capital of the Soviet central Asian state of Kazakhstan, according to Moscow Radio monitored here. The radio said that the force four tremor occurred in the early morning hours. No damage was reported.

* PAMPLONA, Spain, July 8 (R). — A 17-year-old youth was trampled to death and 35 people were injured today at the annual San Fermín festival of the running of the bulls here, doctors said. Jose Jaquin Esparza Saracibar, fell at the entrance to the bullring as a crowd of people raced ahead of six charging bulls. He and the injured were trampled by the bulls and the crowd. Only one person was gored.

* CARACAS, July 8 (R). — Venezuela last night refused to give asylum to four Chileans who have spent two days in its Lima Embassy after hijacking a plane from Chile. A statement from the Foreign Ministry here said Venezuela had asked the Peruvian government to ensure the hijackers left the embassy building.

* ODENSE, Denmark, July 8 (R). — Two young mothers founded Denmark's newest political party today on a policy of self-determination for men. The Matriarchal Peoples Party announced that it was seeking a society in which men would only be allowed near men with special permission, would have no right to own land or capital, and could not inherit property. The party also wants all Danish males to be slotted into three categories — labourers, progenitors, and pleasure-makers for women.

* HONG KONG, July 8 (R). — Plans were announced today for the first round of the world air race with the 200 contestants ranging from executive jets to a spitfire. Organisers said the race, starting and finishing in London, would be held in 1980 to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the Battle of Britain. Prize money will total \$250,000.

THE SURPRISE OF THE SEASON

The Terra Sancta Alumni Club has the honour to offer to the Jordanian public on the occasion of His Majesty King Hussein's silver jubilee



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at the Palace of Culture in Al Hussein Youth City on July 11, 12, 13 and 14 at 8.30 p.m.

Tickets: First class JD 4; Second class JD 3; Third class JD 2.

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Jordan Intercontinental Hotel
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